

# Artecoll®과 Restylane®의 성대내 주입술 후 조직학적 변화 및 성대점막 진동 양상 : 생체 동물 실험

임재열<sup>1</sup> · 김한수<sup>2</sup> · 김영호<sup>1</sup> · 권순호<sup>1</sup> · 장정현<sup>1</sup> · 이윤재<sup>1</sup> · 김현경<sup>2</sup> · 최홍식<sup>1</sup>

## Histology and Stroboscopic Findings after Injection of Artecoll® and Restylane® into Paralyzed Canine Vocal Fold : *in vivo* Canine Study

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### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : The aims of this study are to introduce Artecoll and Restylane, that have been available for facial augmentation, as new materials for injection laryngoplasty, to investigate the mucosal wave of true vocal folds after the injection of these two materials into the true vocal fold, and to assess its biocompatibility and durability. **Subjects and Method** : After complete paralysis of the right recurrent laryngeal nerve of 6 Beagle dogs, the dogs were divided into the Artecoll injection group and the Restylane injection group, and Artecoll or Restylane was injected into vocalis muscle and vocal ligament. The recurrent laryngeal nerve of the opposite side was stimulated, the posterior commissure was sutured, and the mucosal wave of true vocal folds was examined by stroboscopy in *in vivo* canine study 1, 3, and 6 months after the injection. And, histopathological change of the injected materials after total laryngectomy was examined by hematoxylin and eosin (H & E) staining and masson trichrome staining. **Results** : In both the Artecoll injection and the Restylane injection groups, the mucosal wave of true vocal folds was detected by stroboscopic examination until 6 months after the injection, and the difference of the mucosal wave of true vocal folds between these two groups was difficult to detect. Histological studies revealed that the injected materials remained in the vocal ligament and vocalis muscle and these two materials were resorbed with time, Artecoll showing less resorption. These two materials were biocompatible and, particularly, Restylane showed less foreign body reaction. **Conclusion** : Since both Artecoll and Restylane are biocompatible and durable, they are reconsidered as the suitable material for injection laryngoplasty, and additional long-term studies are required. (*Korean J Otolaryngol* 2005;48:754-9)

**KEY WORDS** : Artecoll · Restylane · Injection laryngoplasty · Stroboscopy · Histopathology · Canine study.

1911

(vocal fold insufficiency)

Bruning<sup>1)</sup>

(augmentation)

1962

Arnold<sup>2)</sup>

(Teflon)

(injection laryngoplasty)

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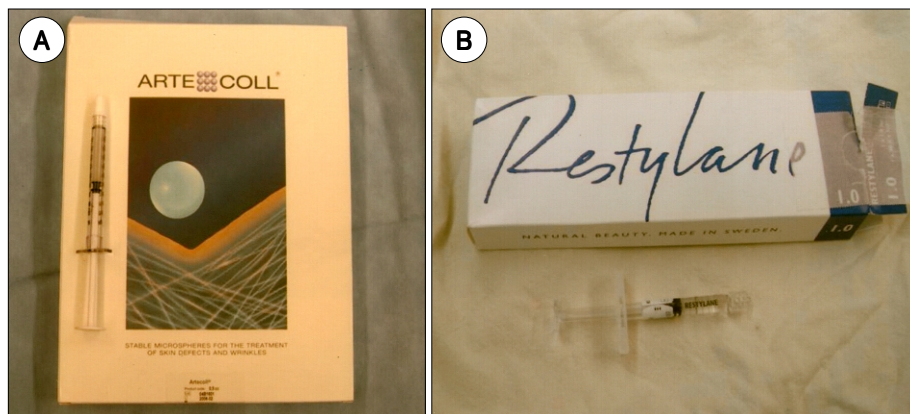
Gelfoam®, 가  
3)4)

(autologous fat) 가  
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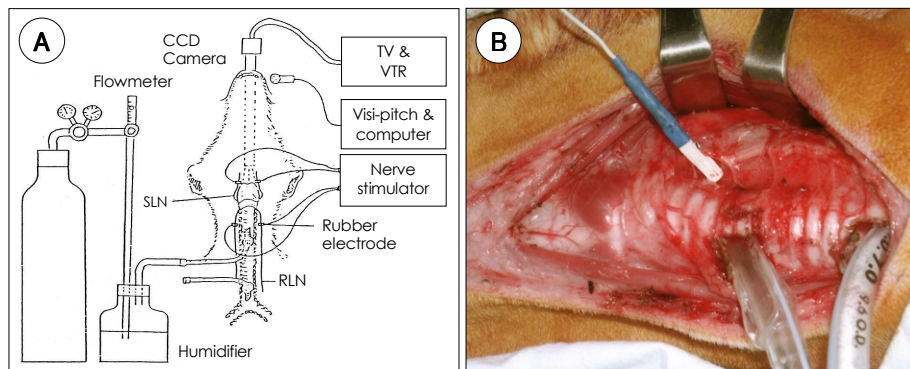
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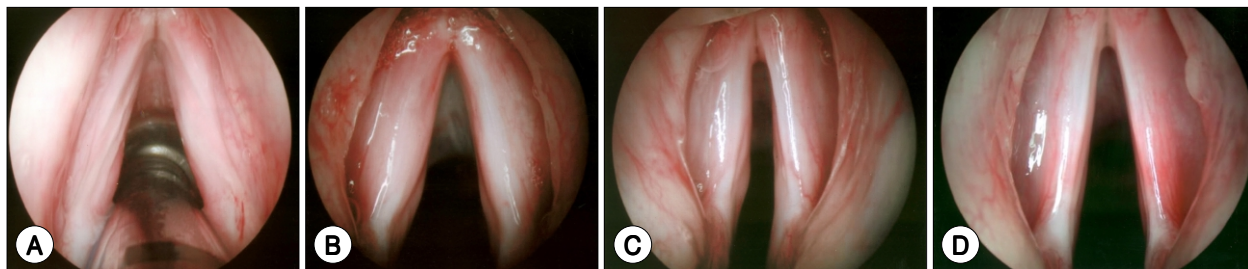
<sup>5)</sup> 가 (autologous fascia) stylane<sup>®</sup>  
 . Propofol(6 mg/kg)  
 가 <sup>6)7)</sup>  
 PMMA(Polymethylmetacry-  
 late) (microsphere) Artecoll<sup>®</sup>(Rofil  
 Medical International, Breda, Holland, Fig. 1A),  
 (Hyaluronic acid) Artecoll<sup>®</sup> Resylane<sup>®</sup>  
 Restylane<sup>®</sup>(Q - Med, Uppsala, Sweden,  
 Fig. 1B)  
 (filler) <sup>8 - 10)</sup>  
 micronized alloderm Cymetra<sup>®</sup>(LifeCell Corp., Bran-  
 chburg, NJ), polyacrylamide hydrogel Aqu-  
 amid<sup>®</sup>(Contura International, Soeborg, Denmark), cal-  
 cium hydroxylapatite Radiesse<sup>®</sup>(BioForm  
 Medical Inc., San Mateo, CA)  
<sup>11 - 13)</sup>  
 Artecoll<sup>®</sup> 80% 30~42  $\mu$ m  
 PMMA 가 20%  
 , (carrier)  
 PMMA  
 (fibroblast)  
<sup>10)14)15)</sup>  
 Restylane<sup>®</sup>  
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<sup>9)16)</sup>  
 Artecoll<sup>®</sup> Resty-  
 lane<sup>®</sup>  
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 (durability)  
 (in vivo canine study)  
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 (Association of Assessment and Accredi-  
 tation of Laboratory Animal Care 2004 2  
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 kg) . 8 Artecoll<sup>®</sup> Re- Artecoll<sup>®</sup> 1, 3, 6  
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 (vocalis muscle) (vocal liga-  
 ment) 0.3~0.4 cc . 1/2  
 Restylane<sup>®</sup> 0.4 cc  
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 1, 3, 6  
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 E masson trichrome  
 (Fig.  
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 가 . Room air (25 L~30 L/min)  
 (expiratory air flow)  
 ,  
 가  
 가 가



**Fig. 1.** A : Artecoll® (Rofil Medical International, Breda, Holland). B : Restylane® (Q-Med, Uppsala, Sweden) are newly introduced injectable materials especially for facial augmentation, which were widely used after FDA approval.

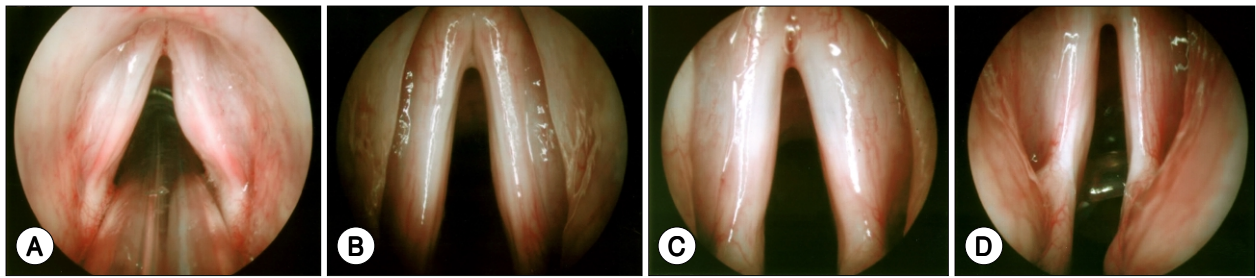


**Fig. 2.** A : The schematic drawing of 'in vivo canine model'. B : The surgical field in this study : two tracheostomies which were aimed for ventilation (lower) and artificial expiratory flow (upper) and non-paralyzed left RLN nerve stimulated by nerve stimulator were shown.

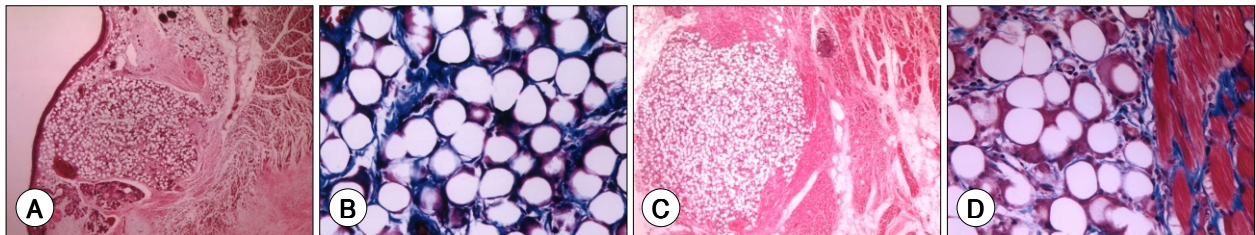


**Fig. 3.** Laryngoscopic findings of Artecoll® injection group A : Immediately. B : After 1 month. C : After 3 months. D : After 6 months : The volume of the injected site (right true vocal fold) was decreased as times goes by, however, the atrophic change was not noted.

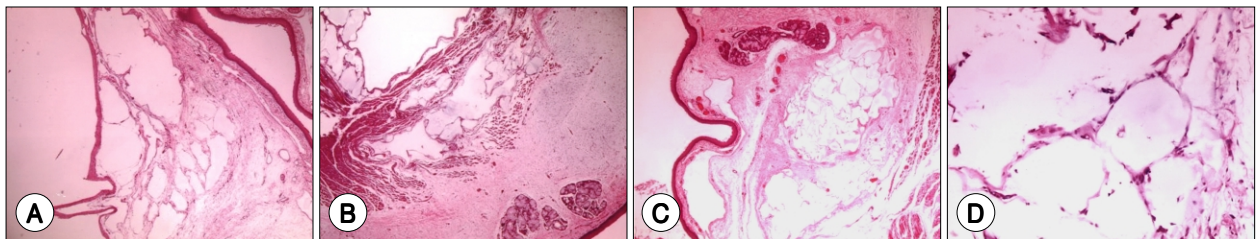
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(mu- (giant cell) . 6  
scular atrophy)  
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, 6 (Fig. 5).  
Restylane®  
가 가 (Fig. 4).  
1  
H - E stain masson trichrome 1 3, 6  
가 , Resylane®



**Fig. 4.** Laryngoscopic findings of Restylane® injection group. A : Immediately. B : After 1 month. C : After 3 months. D : After 6 months : the volume of the injected site (right true vocal fold) was decreased as times goes by, however, the atrophic change was not noted.



**Fig. 5.** Histological findings of Artecoll® injection group. Histology 1 month after injection. A : H-E  $\times 40$ . B : Masson trichrome  $\times 400$  : which show implanted microspheres in a collagen networks. C : H-E  $\times 40$ . D : Masson trichrome  $\times 400$  : Histology 6 months after injection shows well-preserved microspheres, which are encapsulated by collagen & fibroblasts and some macrophages.



**Fig. 6.** Histological findings of Restylane® injection group. Histology after injection. A : 1 month after, H-E  $\times 40$ . B : 1 month after, H-E  $\times 40$ . C : 6 months after, H-E  $\times 40$ . D : 6 months after, H-E  $\times 400$  : minor cellular reaction of the surrounding tissues and no immune reaction are noted even 6 months after injection, however, the amount of injected materials are shown decreased.

H - E

Masson trichrome

가

가

6

18)19)

Artecoll®

(biocompatible)

(Fig. 6).

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(chink)

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· Histopathology · Canine study.

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